



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Peace Movement in Buffalo.

By Frank F. Williams.

The Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society is pleased to report its activities for the month of May as follows:

We were most fortunate in having Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead with us on Sunday and Monday, May 11 and 12, during which time they delivered seven splendid addresses—at the Y. M. C. A. and two churches on Sunday, and at three schools and before the Ministers' Association on Monday. At this last gathering there were nearly one hundred clergymen present, an unusual audience. Mrs. Mead gave an address which aroused great enthusiasm.

The school committee of the society, with the cooperation of the superintendent of education, Mr. Henry P. Emerson, who is one of our executive committee, began to arouse special interest in the observance of Peace Day actively two months ago by addresses and letters to the teachers. A leaflet, entitled "How You Can Help the Great Peace Movement of the World," giving facts and quotations which could be used by the pupils for the celebration of Peace Day, was printed, and 16,000 copies were sent to the schools, with the happy result that the four high schools and sixty-five grammar schools of the city all observed the day with appropriate exercises. These celebrations have a far-reaching influence not only on the school children, but, through them, upon their parents, many of whom thus learned something of the peace movement for the first time.

The church committee of the society, consisting of seven members, all active in their respective denominations, has been unusually busy with the churches of the city regarding co-operation with the society. Their simple plan is that each church should, by the action of its governing board, enroll itself as an associate member of the society and appoint a peace committee of five or more men and women from the congregation, and this has proven very successful. By this plan we not only have five persons who assume the responsibility of keeping the peace movement before the congregation and of acting with our society when occasion requires, but we also gain the moral support of the entire church body through the definite action of its trustees or other governing board. This plan requires personal effort to carry it through, but it has now had a steady, quiet growth, and by the test of time has proved its worth.

A luncheon was given by the church committee of the society on Monday, May 19, to Hon. J. Allen Baker, M. P., and Mr. H. S. Perris, two of the delegates from England, to arrange for the celebration of one hundred years of peace. One hundred and fifteen persons, embracing about forty clergymen, sat down to the luncheon, and about fifty more were unable to get seats, as they had failed to send acceptances. Mrs. Williams, chairman of the church committee, was able to announce that twenty-one churches had affiliated with the society and had appointed committees, thus giving us the support of at least 15,000 persons in these churches. Mr. Perris and Mr. Baker made very strong and inspiring addresses, and urged that co-operative work with the churches should go on. Great enthusiasm was aroused by these splendid, earnest speakers, who created a profound impression and gave new impetus to our work.

On the evening of the same day a banquet attended

by two hundred of Buffalo's most prominent citizens was given to the delegates from England, Belgium, and Australia for the one hundred years' peace celebration, thus closing a day memorable in the history of the peace movement in Buffalo.

Peace Work in Utah.

On Sunday, May 18, a meeting attended by more than three thousand people was held in the great Tabernacle at Salt Lake City for the discussion and promotion of universal peace. The speakers were Governor Spry, of Utah; Senator G. A. Iverson; Mrs. A. J. Gorham, president of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs; Judge W. H. King, and Rev. F. G. Brainerd, of Ogden. The writer was deeply impressed by the enthusiasm, directness, clearness, and logical cogency with which all the speakers advocated universal peace. The arguments showing the economic folly and savagery of war were strong and convincing. Mrs. Gorham's beautiful and touching plea for peace from woman's standpoint made an indelible impression upon the minds and hearts of all present. She made it clear that war is wrong economically, morally, and religiously. War only destroys the flower of a people, and victories won by force of arms change neither the heart nor the mind for the better, but the very contrary.

Judge King, in a long, eloquent speech, among other things exposed the fallacy of the prevalent method of maintaining peace, expressed in the oft-quoted words: "In time of peace prepare for war." He also pointed out the reasonableness and practicability of an international court of arbitration by reminding his hearers of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has always been able, except in the case of the Civil War, to settle the differences between the sovereign American States. The first and the last speaker dwelt on the great need of enlightenment. Since wars invariably have emotional rather than intellectual causes, the distorted, groping, and self-centered emotions must be tempered and directed by the reason and the intellect.

As a supplement to this thought, Rabbi C. J. Freund, who was present at the meeting, made an excellent suggestion through one of the local papers on the following day. He reminds his readers of the contributions made by the school children to the silver service presented on behalf of the people of Utah at the launching of the battleship *Utah* a year ago. This suggests to him a far worthier object for which to enlist the interest of these same children. And so he proposes "that ways and means be sought at once to erect a shaft monument in behalf of peace on the grounds of the new capitol site, the funds for the same to be solicited from the mite contributions of the school children of the great Commonwealth of Utah. The dedication of such a monument coincident with the completion of the capitol," he thinks, "would be a fitting consecration to a cause which must grow in strength as men become enlightened."

It is to be hoped that this excellent idea will be carried out; for the best method of establishing peace and goodwill on earth is to interest, in a concrete manner, the children, the coming generation of men and women, in these glorious principles.

J. A. MAGNI.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 23, 1913.